VOL. H. NO. 101.

The objection to the mandatory character of the

aw has an aspect so extraordinary as to be some-

what whimsical, when we consider that the power

in Congress, admitted by the President to be clear,

of districting the State by its own authority, is

much heavier and more searching in its operation

than that which he considers so questionable. The

election of Representatives to the National Legis-

lature is not a burden, but a precious privilege .-

The geographical division of the territory of the

State, according to the number of Representatives

allowed to the State in this House, is an operation

obviously better suited to the action of the local

Legislature than to that assembly representing the

whole Union. The assignment of that operation,

therefore, to the State Legislatures, though manda-

tory in form, is in substance a concession of power;

and it is strange, passing strange, to find even the

most zealous and most jealous vindicator of State

rights complaining of an investment of authority

in the State as a grievous usurpation of authority

The exposition of reasons for approving and

igning the bill has a still more singular appear-

ance of inconsistency, by the unhesitating intimation that these questions of the constitutionality of

the law, and of its mandatory character, are brooding

among the rancorous and vindictive passions of in-

flamed and inflammatory partisans, reserved for

exasperated altercation at the threshold of the 28th

Congress. It would seem as if, in the foresight.

if not in the aspirations of the President, sufficient

This is not one of those laws the constitutionality

of which will have the benefit of a fair and impar-

tial decision by an independent judicial tribunal.

This House is made, by the Constitution, exclusively

the judge of the elections, returns, and qualifica-

tions of its own members. The questions of con-

struction and of constitutionality, stimulated by

those surrendered and yet recorded doubts, will be

wrath treasured up for the day of wrath, to inflame

and convulse the deliberations of this House at the

first organization of this House for the next Con-

gress-the Congress, be it remembered, upon the

House of Representatives in which will devolve

the duty of electing the President of the United

States for four years from the 3d of March, 1845,

The private and personal interest of the Presi-

dent in the organization of the House of Repre-

sentatives of the next Congress suggests motives

on his part for desiring to influence that organ-

zation in the direction of his individual interest.

which may account for this attempt to countenance

and encourage a spirit, already too apparent on the

part of more than one of the States, to set at defi-

ance the whole Union, expressed beyond all possi-

ble cavil or honest controversy in this provision of

the Apportionment Law, and to force upon the

House of Representatives a representation chosen

by General Ticket from those States, while the

epresentation from all the other States will, in

bedience to the law, be chosen by single districts.

It is self-evident that, in the event of such a con-

lict at the organization of the next House of Repre-

sentatives, the local interest and comparative weight

of the few States electing by General Ticket will

be in direct opposition to the interest and relative

weight of all the States represented by single Dis-

tricts It is expected that political sympathies and

party discipline will be sufficiently strong to prevail

over the permanent, indisputable and abiding in-

terests of the large and populous States, and induce

their Representatives to indulge the small States

with a General Ticket representation at the ex-

penso of the relative weight and influence of their

own constituents; the result can be no other than

to introduce inequality of privilege between the

constituent confederates of this Union; and the

inevitable consequence of a continued practical

exercise of such inequality will be mutual irri-

tation, alienation and disgust, till the large States

will adopt the General Ticket representation them-

selves, and merge in the flood of numbers all the in-

should fail of being secured.

s not unto the day the evil thereof.

The WEEKLY TRIBUNE, a very large paper, for untry, is published every Saturday morning, at the

THE TRIBUNE.

Mr. Adams's Report,

John Tuler's 'Reasons' for Signing the Apportionment Law.

When President Tyler announced to Congress the had signed the Apportionment bill and deded his reasons therefor in the office of the extary of State, the novelty of the course indid excited a very general solicitude. 'Reasi for signing a bill passed by Congress! Why Thousands of bills had been signed by eight and Presidents during a period of over half a stary, yet no one ever offered or filed 'reasons go doing. If he vetoed a bill, he gave reasons nt, but never for signing one. The act of Predent Tyler is therefore wholly unprecedented. in this day of Executive encroachment and sentive Legislation, is calculated to excite the est serious apprehensions. If the President had tracted himself with merely stating that he had formed his official action to the will of Con ss, while his own private opinion was different, would have justified him in thus 'defining his mation; but the insidious and extraordinary wacter of his 'Reasons' are entirely without

dification. Ir. Adams, having obtained a copy of the tasons' and a Select Committee thereon, made leport to the House on the subject, which has o for some days awaiting a place in our colus. We are now constrained to omit the first

Fof the Report, containing a constitutional exanation and argumentative denial of the right of sPresident of the United States to accompany his probation of a bill presented to him with any calification or reservation whatever. From this. Mr. Adams proceeds to an exposition of Mr. Tyr's reasons, as follows:

The President announces that one of his reasons r entertaining deep and strong doubts of the conitutionality of the law which he has approved of signed is, that it purports to be mandatory on State to form districts for the choice of Repre-

platives in single districts. The Committee believe this to be by far the est important and most useful provision of the They believe, indeed, the establishment of e principle absolutely indispensable to the prewatton of the Union. The representation of Pople by single districts is undoubtedly the y mode by which the principle of representation m eportion to numbers, can be carried into exeion. The provision of the Constitution is, that e representatives shall not exceed one for every city thousand of federal numbers, and every act apportionment has necessarily prescribed one ember for every addition of the common multiple ithin each of the several States. A more uncal mode of assembling a representation of the ropie in a deliberative I odv could not easily be ntrived than that of one portion chosen by a genral ticket throughout the State, another portion single districts, and a third portion partly by puble, treble, and quadruple districts. This forms, the mass, a representation not of one represenative for the common standard number throughout whole Union, but of States, and cities, and sectional divisions, in knots and clusters of population, of different dimensions and proportions, more likely to be governed by the spirit of party than of patriotism. At present, seven of the smaller States acquire an undue share of locally concentrated power in the House, by general ticket elections. stifling the voices and smothering the opinions of minorities nearly equal to half the people of the State thus disfranchized by the overbearing inso-

bination of concentrated numbers.

It is in the spirit of this dissolution of the Con-

stitution, and consequently of the Union, that the

President records his surrendered doubts of the

constitutionality of the apportionment act, because

it purports to be mandatory on the States to form

districts for the choice of Representatives to Con-

gress in single districts. But what schoolboy does

1st know that it is the vital properly of last to be

mandatory-that what is not mandatory cannot be

law? The very definition of municipal law, by

the great jurist of England, is a rule of civil con-

duct prescribed by the supreme power in the State

commanding what is right, and prohibiting what

is wrong. It is equally clear that the existence of

Liberty herself, in any community of men, is iden-

tical with the mandatory character of the law; and

the only distinction between a free and an arbitrary

Government is, that the one is a Government of

Is the objection of the President, that this man-

datory character of the law is made applicable to

the action of the sovereign States? But the law

derives its mandatory authority from the Consttu-

tion itself, which the States have bound themselves,

by the most solemn obligations, to obey. The com-

mand is in the Constitution, which has in express

section of the act. The President admits that the

tions respecting the manner of holding elections

for Representatives is clear; but he has felt deep

States to make new regulations, or alter their ex-

This objection would invalidate every apportion

ment act which has been prescribed by Congress

during the existence of this Government. Every

new apportionment act not only annuls the regula-

tions provided by the laws of the several States

to hold elections of Representatives under the pre-

ceding apportionment, but is mandatory to the

States to provide regulations for holding the elec-

tions within the States, conformably to the new ap-

portionment law enacted by Congress. In every

successive apportionment law, the number of Re-

presentatives in this House which many of the

States have been entitled to send during the pre-

ceding ten years is increased or diminished; and

the sumerous State Legislatures which have been

so long waiting for the legislation of Congress at

this time and on this subject, the special extraor-

dinary sessions which more than one of those Leg-

islatures have been under the necessity of holding,

have all been caused by their indispensably duty to

provide regulations for giving effect to the manda-

tory injunction of the Congressional law.

isting regulations.

laws, and the other a Government of men.

fluence of the smaller States. Similar considerations, the President states, leme of a majority, always meagre, and as it grows leaner growing more inexorable and oppressive .have operated with him in regard to the repre-The larger States have hitherte passed over with sentation of fractions exceeding thirty thousand.

little notice this practical iniquity, by which the But his treatment of this constitutional doubt is State of New Hampshire, with five members, prestrikingly different from that which he bestows on penderates over the State of New-York, with forty the doubt with regard to the mandatory character But it is in the nature of things impossible that this of the section prescribing election by single Disshould be suffered to continue long. The manner tricts. The argument of the President on the first doubt is against the provision in the law, and conof election for the members of this House must be uniform. The general ticket or the single district sequently against the law; the argument on the must be the common rule for all; and if the smalsecond doubt is in favor of the bill. In this case, ler States will insist upon sending members to this the doubt had existed from the foundation of the House all of one mind, New-York, or Pennsylva-Government; it had always hitherto been found nia, or Ohio, or all three together, will, ere long, insurmountable. But now, the President, who teach them by other results the arithmetical comhad heretofore voted against it as unconstitutional, finds it recommending itself as approaching nearer Should the general ticket system universally preto constitutional equality than any common divisor rail, it is obvious that the representation in this to the entire population of each State, which had House will entirely change its character, from a heretofore been deemed indispensable. As there representation of the People to a representation of is no prospect of any practical opposition to the States, and transform the constitutional Governfull execution of this provision of the law, an exnent of the United States into a mere confederaposition of reasons for approving and signing the tion like that which, fifty-four years ago, fell to oill containing it appears to the Committee destipieces for the want of ligatures to held it together. tute itself not only of reason, but even of plausible

> The President concludes by observing that, in approving the bill, he flatters himself that a disposition will be perceived on his part to concede to the opinions of Congress in a matter which may conduce to the good of the country and the stability of its institutions, upon which his own opinion is not clear and decided. This repeated profession of deference for the opinions of Congress would be received with more respectful acceptance, but for contemporaneous unofficial expositions of the writer's real sentiments towards the Legislature of the Union, addressed not to them, but to private individuals and convivial assemblies, and by them paraded forth in the public journals of the daily press of the world. It would also be better entitled to the credit of sincerity, but for the countervailing compliment to the respectability of ppinion against the constitutionality of the bill, hereby instigating and fomenting that factious resistance to the execution of the most important provis. n of the law, of which the trumpet has been already sounded in two of the States, and which threatens a conflict at the organization of this Hou e in the next Congress, to which no friend to the peace and harmony of the Union can look forwa d but with melancholy foreboding.

terms vested in Congress the power exercised in this The Committee consider the act of the Presipower of Congress, by law, to alter State reguladent, otified by him to the House of Representatives in his Message of the 25th ultimo, as unauthorized by the Constitution and laws of the and strong doubts of the power to command the United States, pernicious in its immediate operation, and imminently dangerous in its tendencies. They believe it to be the duty of the House to protest against it, and to place upon their journal an earnest remonstrance against its ever being again repeated. They report, therefore, the following

> Resolved. That the House of Representatives consider the act of the President of the United States, notified to them by his Message of the 25th ultimo, viz: his causing to be deposited in the office of the Secretary of State, with the act of Congress entitled "An act for an Apportionment of Representatives among the several States according to the Sixth Census," approved and signed by him, an exposition of his reasons for giving to the said act his sanction, as unwarranted by the Constitution and Laws of the United States, injurious to the public interest, and of evil example for the future; and this House do sereby solemnly protest against the said act of the President, and against its ever being repeated or adduced as a precedent hereafter.

> IT Cultivater for August is received and ready for delin ry. Subscribers will please call and take their numbers.
>
> DAYTON & NEWMAN, aul 199 Breadway.

RAINTIB

OFFICE NO. 30 ANN-STREET. BY GREELEY & McELRATH.

FOUR DOLLARS A YEAR.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY MORNING, AUGUST 6, 1842.

ASSOCIATION.

[CONTRIBUTED BY THE PRIENDS OF ASSOCIATION.]

According to Fourier, the present System of Society is false in nearly all its features and bearings, and is exactly the reverse of the true system of Society, to which Man is destined, and which is to be attained by discovering the Science of Society, or the true Laws and Principles upon which the Social Organization should rest-not by the political controversies and reforms, which have occupied the Leaders of the World for the last twenty-five centuries. A general view of the contrasts between the present false Social Order and Association, is sufficient to show that one is Hell and the other Heaven

Results of Association.

7. Progress in all branches; adnopening offered

GENERAL CONFIDENCE-UNITY OF ACTION.

Characteristics of Association.

1. Large assemblages of Persons; eighteen

2. Land. Edifices, &c. represented by stock di-

vided into shares, and transferable and saleable at

3. Combined prosecution of all branches of In-

4. Minute division of Labor, -allowing each in-

dividual the liberty of choosing that detail of a

5. Short and varied Occupations in Groups,

6. Multiplicity of occupations, open to the free

choice of individuals, and adapted to all tastes and

7. Judicious application of the Labor of Sexes

and Ages,-of Capital, Talent, and all the means

8. Profits awarded to Labor, Capital, and Skill,

9. Works of assured Profit, healthy from short

10. Easy acquirement of Property in Associa-

tion, and participation of all Beings in the enjoy-

11. Free development and aseful employment of

12. Honorable obedience of the judividual to

13. Pecuniary Independence, secured by attrac-

14. Passions and Instincts directed to Industry.

15. Counterpoise to Excesses from variety of

Attractive Industry, and the high enjoyments of

17. Impossibility of Fraud and Larceny,

means of Unity of interests, and proper checks.

18. Truth and Justice the sole avenues to For-

19. End of the excessive Profits, monopolies, and

20. Practical experiments in true or Social Re-

21. Unity of the Individual with the Collective

feelings and sympathies-individual and collective

and paid individually to every person-Man, Wo-

will, like rail-road or other stock.

work which he prefers.

stimulated by emulation.

of Production.

man, and Child.

exercise and frequent changes.

ment of Social Advantages.

Capacities and Talents.

the decision of the mass.

Pleasures.

Association.

dustry.

forms.

tive Industry and the right of labor.

and equilibriated by proper counterpoises.

6. Preventive System of Medicine.

1. Vast Economies.

2. General Riches.

3. Practical Truth.

4. Real Liberty.

5. Constant Peace.

to improvements.

Results of our Present Societies.

Waste.

2. Indigence. 3. Fraud.

4. Oppression.

6. Diseases uselessly and artificially produced. 7. Predominance of all prejudices; and obsta-

cles offered to improvements.

Universal Distrust-Duplicity of Action.

By WANT, STARVATION and VIOLENCE. BY ATTRACTION & VOLUNTARY COOPERATION.

TABLE OF CONTRASTS BETWEEN THE PRESENT FALSE SYSTEM OF SOCIETY AND ASSOCIATION.

[This Table is to be read across the two Columns.] Characteristics of the Present System of Society. 1. Smallest possible assemblage of Persons ;one single Family, deprived of Capital, Credit, hundred to two thousand, well provided with Capand often of the Implements of Labor.

2. Absence of a system of sharehold property, and unsaleubleness of Real Estate at will and for its full value.

3. Separation of all branches of Industry, and their isolated prosecution in our present Societies. dustry in the same Association. 4. Complicated and cumulative exercise of Industry,-obliging an individual to oversee all branches of a work.

5. Solitary and prolonged Occupations without 6. Monotonous occupations, continued often for life without change or variety.

if, as is too much to be apprehended, an absolute majority of the vetes in the Electoral Colleges 7. Bad application of the Labor of Sexes and Ages, - of capacities to functions, and of crops to

> no distinct division of Profits to each person-Man, Woman, and Child. 9. Unprofitable and uscless Works, unhealthy from prolonged and laborious application.

8. No just reward according to morit and talent;

10. Exclusion of the Laborer from an interest in Enterprises, and frequent privation of the enjoyment of the products of his Labor.

11. Arbitrary Statutes, repressive of Capacities and Talents. 12. Painful obedience of the individual to the

individual. 13. Pecuniary Dependence, and Indirect Servitude from Indigence.

14. False and pernicious development of the Passions and Instincts, without equilibriums to check excesses. 15. Excesses in Pleasures, produced by contin-

red Privations. 16. Health and fortune lost in the pursuit of

present trivial pleasures and amusements.

17. Permanency of Fraud and Overreaching in business and industrial Operations. 18. Riches acquired by the practice of Injustice

and indirect Fraud. 19. Productive Industry subservient to Commerce, and dependent upon it for sales and pur- adulterations of Commerce, and its sway over In-

20. Party Strife and abortive Political Reforms.

21. Conflict of the individual with the collective Interest.

22. Universal Selfishness-universal Apathy and Indifference of Man toward his fellow Man-incoherent and groveling strife after money, and the physical or lowest order of Wants.

PRIMARY CONDITIONS WHICH ASSOCIATION MUST FULFIL.

ATTRACTIVE INDUSTRY.

an Industrial and Scientific Education, and complete stant Employment at occupations for which people development of the mind and body.

tension of its right to the Weman and the Child. and guarantee to all of the means of acquiring it.

3. Free development of individual character and of all faculties and talents,-combined with the the Human Race, and guarantee of the enjoyment unity of action of Association.

4. Useful employment and harmonious development of the Passions and Attractions.

5. Maintenance and noble development of all true and legitimate Sentiments in Human Nature: such as Religion, the Family Tie, &c. and the Institutions based upon them.

6. Cultivation and embellishment of the Clobe.

JUST DIVISION OF PROFITS.

1. Guarantee to all children of equal chances of 1. Guarantee of the Right of Labor, or of conhave a taste and capacity.

2. Maintenance of Individual Property, and ex- 2. Safe and profitable investment of Capital,

3. Moral, intellectual and physical Elevation of of all Rights.

4. Adaptation of the Social Organization to the demands and requirements of Human Nature.

5. Superposition of the moral and social Sentiments over the material wants and feelings, and refinement and elevation of the latter by the directing control of the former.

6. Extension of Happiness to animals.

DEFECTS AND IMPERFECTIONS OF OUR PRESENT FALSE SOCIETIES.

Social and Moral Characteristics. Combat of Reason against the Passions. Conflict of Private Interest with Public Good. War-of bloodshed, pillage and violence. War-of fraud, one half cheating the other. War-of the Poor against the Rich, and the Rich against the Poor.

opulation exceeding the Product. Repugnant, degrading and ill-requited Labor. False, envious and anarchical competition in Commerce and Industry. Decrease of Wages and unsertainty of Employ-

Opposition of Man to Industry. Immense Majority of Poor and Non-producers. Incompatible habits and manners of different clas-

False system in the Division of Profits. Subserviency of Chemistry to Commercial and Industrial adulterations and other frauds. Indirect Slavery from Poverty.

Defects of the System of Isolated Families. Absence of liberty and variety in occupations and relations-Source of Repugnant Industry. Absence of Unity in plans and execution.

Ruin of the Children by the death of the father. Inconstancy of individuals in their undertakings. Absence of Economy in hands and in Machinery. Conflicts of rival enterprizes. Reciprocal frauds and larcenies. Unjust partiality for favorite children.

Feminine characters smothered. Widows and orphans cheated and defrauded. Obstacles to the development of talents and capa-

Richer branches of families despising the Poorer branches. Incompatibility of characters and tastes.

Hatreds embittered by perpetual contact. Dependent Widowhood and Orphanage. Slavery of the Mass from the care of large families. Speculations on death and inheritances.

Political and Business Characteristics. Prostitution of the Representative system for party and other purposes.

Extravagant National and State Leans. Excroachment of Capital and Commerce on the political Power. Financial schemes and frauds. Withdrawal of Capital from Agriculture.

Individual and corporate Banking and artificial Money without guarantees. Currency arbitrarily controlled. Artificial contractions and expansions in the same.

Hazardous speculations and overtrading. Excessive intermediate profits in all business oper-Tyranny of Capital over Industry.

Subserviency of the Press to Party Politics, Commerce and the Law.

Servile flattery of public prejudices to gain popu-Illusive and abortive political reforms.

Defects of Agriculture, prosecuted by Isolated

Families. Inconvertibility of Real Estate into ready money. Want of Capital among the Agricultural Classes. Neglect of Agriculture from scantiness of profit.

Waste and bad management of little farms. Abandonment of Agricultural pursuits for speculation and commerce.

Want of capital, knowledge and skill among isolated families.

Obstacles to sultivation and improvements from the danger of thefts. Quarrels and law-suits about boundary lines, titles, larcenies, trespasses, &c.

Complication in purchases and sales, and profits absorbed by commerce. Faithlessness of Servants and hired Laborers. Bad application of sexes and ages to Industryof crops to soils, and cultivation to lecalities. Absence of Unity in Public Works and in Internal

unpreductive children.

Improvements.

WHOLE NO. 413. CLOTHING, 98 Chatham street.—Per sons in want of good Clothing and wishing to save a little these hard times, would do well to call at WILLIAM DOLSEN'S new Store. No. 38 Chatham street, and exam-ine his stock of ready made Clothing, before purchasing

ABINET FURNITURE.—Purchasers will find it to their interest to call at No. 20 Catherine street, where may be found, on the second floor, an extensive assortment of splendid Cabinet Furniture, of the newest and most approved patterns, and which will be sold at prices below that furniture of the same quality can be bought for at auction. The advantage here offered in buying of the regular manufactory at auction prices must be evident. If time and long experience in the business are any advantage in manufacturing good and ernamental ware, the subscriber feels confident in saying that any who may call at No. 20 Catherine-street and make their selection

SUTTON, JOB PRINTER, No. 4 Little Green street, between Maiden lane and Liberty, office of the Boston Card Press, where all orders are thankfully received and executed at the lowest prices, in the neatest table. style. Printing in gold, silver, or ruby brooze; also, in the various colored links, Badges for the approaching Groton Celebration, printed to order, at reduced prices.

and coddit.

DRIVATE LESSONS are given at 26 Beckman street in Reading and Writing—also in the higher branches of English, with French, Latin and Pine Forte music.

The primary object is to give a respectable class of females, who have not had early opportunities to acquire an education, the privilege of so doing, without attending a

bublic seminary.

Hours from nine in the morning to nine in the evening a may best spit the pupils. WILDER'S PATENT SALAMAN-

and are also proof against burglars, being well secured by
the most celebrated patent locks now in use. A large assortment, of various sizes, constantly on lamid, and tor saie by
SILAS C. HERRING, Agent, No. 159 Water st.
Also, as above, an assortment of second-hand from Chests,
(made by different manufacturers) with good locks, suitable
to protect plate, lewelry, and other valuables against thieves,
for sale at from 50 to 60 per cent below the first cost. 302 ft

HAYDEN'S Premium Peus.--A Silver Medal was awarded J. Hayden for his "very super r Pens" by the American Institute at its lost Fair. The overnment have given them the Preference, and the best tion, and are not surpassed it equaled by any in the country. The trade are supplied at the Manufacturer's priors by the agents.

Agents also for Silliman's School and Counting-bone Interest.

MUSIC AT THREE CENTS A Page,
at No. 72 Lispenard-st., cnr. of Broadway —CHAS.
T. GESLAIN, Music Publisher, is constantly receiving new
and fashionable Music, for the Plano, Guitar, and Fluic,
which is self ing at the very low price of 3 cents apage retall Alexandrand a small log of Musical Insuranceuts. which is seit ng at the very low price of 3 cents a page retail. Also, on band, a small lot of Mesical Insuquents, which will be sold very low. The public are invited of the and examine for themselves. Wholesale dealers suppued cheaper than at any other establishment in the U. States; N. B.—Piano Fortes tuned at 75 cents.

jyls if CHAS T. GESLAIN.

ONE PRICE STORE.—It is generally known that some store-sceners, ask, double the original known that some store-incepers ask double the price the article is worth; therefore any person wishing to purchase good cheap clothing can rely on being ministed with articles at the following prices:—Coats at \$121; cloth jackets \$850 to \$5; cloth pairs \$3.25 to \$4.50; satinet pant \$175 to \$2.50. J. COGSWELL, 135; Chathamest, y.21.3in

FIHE Self-Instructor and Journal of the Universal Lyceum, by Josiah Holbrook, is published monthly at the Exchange Lyceum, 342 Broadway, at 56 cents a year, paid in advance. A liberal discount will be made to agents who buy by the quantity. Agents of penny papers will find it a profitable work. For sale at Axiont's TIWO SAIL BOATS FOR SALE-

The Henry Clay and General Scott, each twenty teet in length; both tast suiters—not exceeded by any boats of their class in this city; fitted in superior style and in first rate order. Can be seen at Bishop & Simonson's skip yard foot of Sixthstreet. Apply to je80 tf C. M. SIMONSON, 64 Columbia-street.

#5 TO \$5 50.—Peach Orchard Coal.— Orchard Coal, broken, egg and færge unt sizes, at the above 16. Heaith and profit found in the pleasures of d prices, delivered free of cartage, direct from the The Coal will be well broken and screened at the ume of shipment.

ALFRED ASHFIELD,
415 Grand-street, corner of Ridge,
and South-street, corner of Montgomery.

Orders left as above, or at 193 William-street, or three the Post Office, promptly attended to. je24 5

OAL, COAL-\$4 50 to \$5 50-Peach

or smith's use from the yard, corner of Hudson and Amosor smith's use from the yard, corner of Hudson and Amosor smith's use from the yard, corner of Hudson and Amosor smith's use from the yard, corner of Hudson and Amosor smith's use from the yard, corner of Hudson and Amosor smith's use from the yard, corner of Hudson and Amosor smith's use from the yard, corner of Hudson and Amosor smith's use from the boats and descriptions. 22. Full Development of all the higher Social Philanthropy-direction of human Intelligence to Orders left at the yard or through the Post-Office pund the noble Occupations in Art, Science and Intually attended to. Coal sent in good order, cash received the account closed. No fuss made; Weigher's Certification

PEACH ORCHAID and White Ash Schuylkill Coal of all the different sizes, on board vessels at Philadelphia, at the lowest market prices.

WARD & BROWNE, jy28

411 Washington-st corner Leight.

LIRE PROOF IRON SAFES .- There TRE PROOF IRON SAFES.—There can be no greater evidence of the high estimation by the public of Wilder's Patent Salamander Safe than the fact, that since the invention of these Safes and their subsequer trials and tests, almost every thing made for the purpose of holding books and papers are called by the makers and venders by the name of Salamander Safes.

The following gentlemen composed a Committee of Merchants at the trial of safes in a biast furnace near the foot of Wall-street, and decided in favor of Wilder's Patent Safe, which was the only one that stood the test, viz:

Messrs, WADSWORTH & SMITH,

"BALDWIN & CO.,

"BALDWIN & CO.,

" MINTURN & CO.,

Wilder's Salamander Sales, which have never failed to preserve their contents in the set of fire, are to be bad only of SILAS C. HERRING, General Agent, No. 139 Water-st., N. Y.,

No. 139 Water-st., N. Y.,

And his duly authorized Agents.
M. J. THOMAS & CO., Albany.
E. C. SALISBURY, Troy.
jy7 tf J. W. STANTON & CO., New Orleans.

VOLUME XVII, Number IV.—The Ladies Companion, a monthly magazine—The August number just received and for sale by SAXTON & MILES, 205 Broadway.

This number contains two Leautiful steel plate engravings and a plate of fashioas, beside in unusually rich collection of original matter by distinguished American authors, and a page of music "Summer is breathing."

WATER POWER TO LET in the Willage of West Farms, 11 miles from the city. The Mill is accessible by water, situated on the river Broax, and has a good head of water throughout the year from one to fifty borse power, to let, with suitable rooms, and on reasonable terms. Inquire of JOHN COPCUTT, 542 Washington street, or at the West Farms Saw Mill. jyl3 if

HAIR COLORING.—J. P. MABY'S to a permanent brown or black, for sale wholesale and retail at 76 Division-street, at 25 cents, 50 cents and I dollar to a permanent brown or black, for sale wholesale and retail at 76 Division-street, at 25 cents, 50 cents and I dollar to the permanent brown and published. per package. References given though not published Also for sale. Anti-Dandruff Hair Restorative, at 50 cents per buttle, or 5 dollars for restoring a head of hair. Payable when restored. Children's Clothes.

DOYS AND CHILDREN'S CLOTH-DING, either at wholesale or retail at DOLSON'S new Clothing Store, No. 98 Chatham street, cheap as the cheap-est and as good as the best that can be found in any other

Check the city.

Class of the city.

Class of the Subscriber, consisting in part of India Rubber Cloth. Webb Serge, hog and sheep Skins, Skirtings, Patent Leather, Saddle Trees, Hames, Buckels, Bits, Stirtings, Raw Hides, Laces, Carpeting, Bands, Hubs, common and patent Axies, Top Leather, Mondding, Baws, Step Springs, &c. auß Sm. JNO. S. SUMMERS. 272 Pearlet.

SEA BATHING at Long Branch, New Jersey, on the Atlantic Ocean.—The subscriber's boards ing house is now open for reception of company, under the direction of Mrs. Ferguson.

JNO. HOPPER.

JNO. HOPPER. N. B .- No har kept

MORISON'S Hygeian Medicines.—
NOTICE.—Whereas, A. A. Samanos, of 94 Broadway. New-York, is making an improper use of Messrs. Morison & Co.'s appointment for the sale of their Medicines. This is, therefore, to inform the public that Mr. Samanos is not authorized to sell. MORISON'S PILLS' in New-York, and that Messrs. Mortisons' osig Agents in New-York are Messrs. PIRTH & HALL, of No. 1 Frank-line courses the making along the Medicines can be had gen-Complication of household labor, and expense of lin square, from whom alone the Medicines can be had gen-uine. (Signed) MORISON & CO. Dated British College of Health, New Road, London, June 18th, 1842.

JOHN WARWICK, Sweep Smelter and
Refiner in general, No. 17 John street, New-York.
Purchaser of Jeweler's and Silversmittle's Polishings, Pumacings, Lemeils, Parting Bars, Coarse Silver Bars, Lace,
Gilt and Plated Metals, Bookbieder's Rags, &c. agris 1y

INSURANCE.

TNA Fire Insurance Company of N.-Y.-Office No. 57 Wall-st.-Insure against loss or amage by fire on dwelling houses, stores goods, furniture. damage by fire on dwelling houses, stores goods, turning vessels and their cargoes in port, and property generally, on as favorable terms as any other office.

DIRECTORS.
Charles Town,
John Allas,
Fred'k Pentz,
Russell Stebbins,
Chester Clark,
L. M. Hofman,
S. D. Skillin,
R. Pegg,
J. U. Mniler,
J. John T. Stagg,
George Pomeroy, E. B. Clayton,
F. B. Clayton,
G. W. Colzute,
Usaac L. Piatt,
Wan. Whitewardt,
W. M. L. Marsh,
J. U. Mniler,
J. Joshan Jones,
J. J. Wonder,
J. J. Pentz,
R. Silas Wood.

R. Pegg.
J. U. Mniler, Joshua Jones,
A. W. Hupeden, Jac. Van Boskerck, Silas Wood,
Theop's Anthony, Daniel L. Grav, William H. Thorn,
CHARLES TOWN, President. HENRY LOTT, Secretary.

325 If RICHARD P. DUNN, Surveyor. elsewhere as he is well convinced that they will not dispute he price. ie2 9m* THE HOWARD INSURANCE COM-

Phe HOWARD INSURANCE COMpany-Capital \$306,000; Office Nr. 54 Wall st. This
Gonpany continues to make insurance against loss or damage by fire, and inized no agation.

DIRECTORS

Remselaer Haven Nath Paylor. Cords, W Lawrence,
I. Phillips Picou's W Hann Couch, Micah Baldwin,
John Morrson, B. L. Woolley, Nathesiel Weed,
Joseph B. Varnum Fansing C. Tucker, John Rankin,
David Lee, Melgs D. Benjamin, John D. Wolfe,
Caleb O. Halsted, William W. Todd, Fersinand Suydam,
Henry G Thompson, R. HAVENS, President
LEWIS PRILLIPS, Secretary, d8

LEWIS PRILLIPS, Secretary.

AS STATEMENT OF THE HOUSE HOLDERS' MUTUAL INSURANCE.—On Dwelling Houses and Furniture only, profits returned to the Assured. THE HOUSE HOLDERS' MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY, Office 46 Wall St., for separating the insurance of Dwelling Houses and Furniture from thet of Stores and Merchandise.

It is well known that almost all the losses incurred in the pushess of insurance, are the result of the lorence of the pushess of insurance, are the result of the lorence. isiness of insurance, are the result of the burning of with

le stores and costly goods.

This increases the expense of insurance to the household-r, and may possibly deprive him of the very security for hich he pays his premium.

The cash payments of premiums form a fund which, af-re paying expenses and losses, is represented by scrip, and issued to the assured in proportion to the amount of rheir

ige by Sie, Dwelling Houses, occapied in whole or in part is such, Household Farniture and all Heusehold Property ordinarily kept a dwelling houses. Every person marring with this Company is entitled to one vote for each hundred dollars insured.

fred dollars insured.

DIRECTORS:
Gulian C. Verplanck, R. A. Robertson, Stephen Cambreleng, Rob't Heary Ludlow, Sannuel Maxim, Frederick Dependent, William H. Harison, Fig. k. Schuchardt, Daniel Seymour, A. R. RODGERS, President. my12-Sm D. C. TAVLOR, Secretary.

PERCHANTS' FIRE Insurance Com-pany—Capitol Half a Million of Dollars—Office No. 55 Wall st.—This Company conditions to insure against loss of damage by Fice, dwelling houses, warelouses, and other anidings ships in port, merchandize and household furnianishings, ships in port, herefrandize and neutrinoid furmiture, and every description of personal property, on terms as favorable as any similar institution in this city.

DIRECTORS.

John Lawrence, Henry K. Bogert, Thomas Bloodgood, Anthony C.Rossire, John A. Stevens, Moses Taylor, Rott Cheschrough, Oliver Corwin, Francis il. Nicoll, John L. Lawrence, Thomas Lawrence, Chirles Segory, James Boyd, Jr., Charles N. Tallott, William W. Fox, James G. Stacev. George Rarelas V. Canh. Supp.

James G. Stacey, George Barclay, Asaph Sione, Jacob P. Girand, Joseph Hadson, David M. Pratl, Andrew Foster, Jr. Ephraim Heibrook, Moses H. Grinnell, Oliver H. Gordon. JONATHAN LAWRENCE, President.

A. H. MULLER, Secretary. OFFICE OF JEFFERSON INS. COMPANY, } THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS of this Institution have this day declared a Semi-An and Dividend of seven per cent, payable to the Stackholders or their legal representatives on and after the 10th inst. Teamster books closed from 6th to 9th inst. clustve.

GEO. T. HOPE, Secretary. IVIDEND .- The Board of Directors of the Greenwich Insurance Company have declared a sem-annual dividend of Ten per cont. on the capita I tock, payable on and after the first day of August next, a the other, No. 366 Hudsenst.

The Transfer Books will be closed from this date till

The Transfer Books will be closed from this date till August the first. [jr232w] JOSEPR TORRY, Secretary DREMIUMS REDUCED .- The Howand Insurance Company, No. 54 Wall-street, in conse-uence of the introduction of the Croton Water, insure gainst loss and damage by Fire in the city of New-York, t reduced rates of premium. R. HAVENS, President. Lewis Phillips, Secretary. R. HAVENS, President.

DREMIUMS REDUCED .- The Merchants Fire Insurance Company No. 55 Wall street, in onsequence of the intraduction of the Croton water, insure gainst loss or damage by fire at reduced rates of premium.

gainst loss or damage by fire at reduced rates of premium
JONATHAN LAWRENCE, President,
A. M. MULLER, Secretary.

Croton Water. TO ENGINEERS. Manufacturers and others - Welded wrought Icon Tubes, for Steam, Waer, Gas, &c. from \(\frac{1}{2} \) to 3 inches diameter and in lengths from 4 inches to 12 feet, capable of sustaining an internal pressure of from 1,000 to 10,000 lbs per square nch—togeher with fittings of every description, such as \(\frac{1}{2} \) bows, \(\frac{1}{2} \)s, teducing Sockes, Gocks, &c., to which the Tubes are oned by Screws, and by means of which the Tubes are orgether with the greatest facility by any ordinary workman. The great strength and durability of these tubes as com-ared with Gopper or other material and their economy

render them superior to all others for any of the purposes above mentioned. For sale by jy23 tf WALWORTH & NASON, 36 Ann-st. WHITSEY & JENKINS, CROTON

Broadway, New York. White Pine, red Cedar, and Locust Hydrauts, Lead and Iron Pipes of first quality, Baths, Water Closets, Cistern Pumps, Cold Water Fountains, Lead Work, and Hydraulics of every description, furnished and fixed on the most approved principle and most reasonable terms. Mr. Whitsey, (late foreman for Samuel Haydock of Philadelphia) having been engaged for the last 12 years in the above place, where he has superintended some of the largest public buildings, will warrant his work equal if not superior to any in use. Certificates from Mr. Thomas W. Walter, Architect of Girard College, and others may be seen in the shop. All orders punctually attended to. jy23 5m.

I IKENESSES taken by the Daguerreotype Process, are taken at the rooms corner Broad-way and John at, in a superior style, with all the modern improvements, without any regard to the weather, the re-ult being always the same. ult being always the same.

Instructions in the above beautiful art are given and ap-

paratus furnished at moderate prices

N. B. All the apparatus used in the business may be obtained at the above place. Also every descripsion of Miniature Cases, Leness, Plates, &c. &c. Specimens may be seen at the rooms at any time during the day.

jy4 tf TIFE and SPEECHES OF HENRY flouse, July 23d, 1842.—In general committee of the Demo-ratic Whig Young Men of the city and county of New-

York,

Resolved, That the publication proposed of the Life and Speeches of Henry Clay by DANIEL MALLORY of New York, undertaken with the consent and approbation of that distinguished statesman, is consisted year that the Life of the consent and the connected by this Committee to the favor of their Democratic Whig brethren the Life of Expect from the mignites. Committee to the layor of their Democratic wing orders throughout the Union. Extract from the minutes.

GILES M. HILLYER, Ass't. Chairman,
SAMUEL D. JACKSON,
CHARLES, K. TAYLOR,
Secretaries.

Presiding.

CHARLES, K. TAYLOR, Secretaries.

N. B. The above work will be published in two large octave volumes of at least 600 pages each, bound in cloth extra, with embellishments: a likeness of Mr. Clay; a view of Ashland, his residence, and such other pictorial engravings as may be advisable to adorn the work. The price will be five dollars a copy, payable on delivery.

Agents anthorized to obtain subscribers will be appointed in due season.

Jy25 Im

DANIEL MALLORY,

Jy25 Im

OWall-street.

BROWN'S BOWLING SALOON—ishment to the notice of gentlemen, the proprietor would call attention to it as possessing advantages superior to any call attention to it as possessing advantages superior to any thing ever yet produced in the world; and where can be found recreation massociated with vulgarity or objectionable society. It has been the aim of the proprietor, in adapting this superb half to the purposes of athetic exercise, to bunish, by strict probilery regulations, all deviations from good propriety; to insure this, he has been careful in his selection of assistants, and particularly those charged with its general supervision.

To strangers visiting the city, and also citizens desirous of anusement and invigorating exercise during their absence from business, this Hall has attractions of a high order, inviting by the cellphtful coolness consequent upon its size and perfect ventilation and the order and decorum prevailing, from strict discipline among its attendants.

ing, from strict discipline among its attendants.

N. B—In this Saloon will be found six alleys, thereby preventing the usual detention so much an objection, jy95m.

SPLENDID DISCOVERY for LEARN-ING TO PAINT AND DRAW FROM NATURE. The works of learners executed according to this new style, may be seen at No. 221 Broadway, near the American Hotel. may be seen at No. 221 Broadway, near the American Hotel, Mons, Victor Earstre will give lessons in this city until the 15th of next month, the time of his departure for France.—All those new discoveries to the number of ix may be learned in six bours—for the low price of two dollars—for each naw kind, payable after the lesson. Amateurs who have seen the works of the pupils are convinced that these are real discoveries us ful to artists as well as for those who have never studied designing, for the rapidity and perfection with which drawings from nature may be made. The excellence of the system it is impossible to explain; one lesson should be taken or a pupil should be seen a work fully to understand it.

Jyl- Im* fully to understand it.

DR. SWAYNE'S COMPOUND Syrup R. SWAYNE'S COMPOUND Syrup
of Wild Cherry may be had at Milnor's Drug Store,
182 Broadway, comer of John street.
From the great satisfaction this medicine has given in
Throat and Lung Diseases, or a weakened constitution, espepecially when the nervous system is impaired, is claiming
the attention of the medical profession in various sections of
the country, as well as in populous cities from the circumstance of its wonderful effects.
N B—An extract from the Weekly Messenger, published
st. Chambersburg, states that Dr. Humphrey, late of St.

N B—An extract from the weekly occasinger, punished at Chambersburg, states that Dr. Humphrey, late of St. Thomas, in this county, used Dr. Swayne's Syrup of Wild Cherry personally during a protracted illness, in preference to any other medicine be could obtain.

1913 lm*

PATENT CHEMICAL OIL LAMPS, CHEMICAL OIL LAMPS, Scriber would invite the attention of the public to his stock of GREENOUGH'S PATENT LAMPS, which from their heanly and superior qualities, are destined to supersede all others new in use. The oil which is burned in them in a hemical preparation, very clean in its proceedies, and gives every brilliant and economical light. The Burning Phila every brilliant and economical light. The Burning Francis portable light, free from all snoke, smell er grease, and will neither soil nor stain. Common Lamps can be altered at a triding expense to burn the flaid. The subscriber is singly permitted to refer to some of our most respectable is miles, who are now mean the article.

I. G. HOOKER, 466 Broadway,
R. B.—There is no danger of explosion in either one of ese articles.